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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,503	10/31/2000	Anders Borgstrom	34650-569PT	2935

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EXAMINER

LE, THANG Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

 Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/703,503	BORGSTROM ET AL.
	Examiner Thang Q Le	Art Unit 2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2000.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>5-8</u> .	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.
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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Papers 2 and 3 of the specification of disclosure are objected to because related application data needs to be completed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 9-12, 16, 18-19, 21-26 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628) in view of Lazzouni et al (US 5652412).

1. As to claims 1 and 16, Schwarzer teaches a system for controlling an electronic device, comprising:

an electronic device (a telecommunications terminal);

a specially formatted surface (touch-sensitive input-output unit 1), including a predefined address pattern used to detect movement of the reading device (pen 9) on the surface (1) when the reading device is utilized to enter the telephone number (see fig. 1C) or activate call function by touching pen on symbol 4 (see fig. 1D) and at least one field (text field 6, function field 4) for use in performing a control function on the electronic device (see fig. 1A- 1D and col.1; lines 11-65); and

Schwarzer fails to show an address pattern reading device for detecting a portion of the predefined address pattern adjacent to the reading device, wherein a position of the reading

device on the specially formatted surface can be determined using the detected portion of the predefined address pattern. However, Lazzouni teaches address pattern reading device (paper 14; see fig. 1) for detecting a portion of the predefined address pattern adjacent to the reading device (pen tip 18), wherein a position of the reading device on the specially formatted surface can be determined using the detected portion of the predefined address pattern (see col. 6; lines 35-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply teachings of Lazzouni to the controll system of Schwarzer in order to provide methods and apparatus for reading coordinate information representative of instantaneous position of a pen on a writing surface.

2. As to claim 2, Schwarzer teaches that the electronic device includes the reading device (col. 1; lines 11-65).
3. As to claim 4, Schwarzer teaches that the at least on field comprises a text input field for controlling text input to the electronic device (see fig. 1C and col. 2; lines 53-65).
4. As to claims 5, 19 and 21-22, Schwazer teaches the specially formatted surface comprises a paper (touch-sensitive input-output unite 1) having a plurality of fields corresponding to at least one application (making outgoing call). The text input field (6) is for controlling text input to the electronic device and the special function field (4) is for executing the call function of the electronic device.
5. As to claim 9, Schwarzer teaches the reading device on the specially formatted surface facilitates an input of handwritten text (6; fig. 1C) to the electronic device (col. 53-65).

6. As to claim 10, Schwazer teaches the use of the reading device on the specially formatted surface facilitates an input of a drawing (graphic element 3) to the electronic device (see fig. 3G and col. 3; line 62- col. 4; line 24).

7. As to claim 11, Schwarzer teaches a functional input field (4; fig. 1D) for controlling an execution of a function on the electronic device (see col. 2; line 58-65).

8. As to claim 12, Schwarzer teaches the specially formatted surface comprises a plurality of fields (text input field 6; fig. 1C and function field 4; fig. 1C), each field corresponding to at least one character, a detection by the reading device of a portion of the address pattern within one of the plurality of fields operating to input the corresponding at least one character to the electronic device (see col. 2; lines 58-65).

9. As to claim 18, Schwarzer teaches a method for controlling an electronic device, comprising the steps of:

identifying a function corresponding to the at least one detected position on a specially formatted surface (see col. 2; lines 11-65); and

performing the identified function on an electronic device (col. 2; lines 11-65).

Schwarzer fails to show the step of detecting at least one position, using a reading device, on a specially formatted surface having an address pattern by detecting a portion of the address pattern adjacent to the reading device. However, Lazzouni teaches the step of detecting at least one position, using a reading device (pen tip 18; fig. 1), on a specially formatted surface (encoded paper 14; fig. 1) having an address pattern by detecting a portion of the address pattern adjacent to the reading device (pen tip 18) (see col. 6; lines 35-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply

teachings of Lazzouni to the control system of Schwarzer in order to provide methods and apparatus for reading coordinate information representative of instantaneous position of a pen on a writing surface.

10. As to claim 23, Schwarzer teaches the step of converting the handwritten text input into text characters (see fig. 1C, 1D and col. 2; lines 53-65)

11. As to claim 24, Schwarzer teaches the identified function comprises an input of a character corresponding to the detected position (see fig 3B and col. 3; line 62- col. 4; line 1).

12. As to claim 25, Schwarzer teaches the identified function comprises an input of a drawing (see fig. 3G and col. 3; line 62-col. 4; lines 15)

13. As to claims 26, Schwarzer teaches the step of detecting a selection of a location (button 4) on the specially formatted surface, wherein the step of identifying the function is performed in response to the detected selection (see fig. 4 and col. 2; lines 48-65)

14. As to claim 29, Schwarzer teaches the step of transmitting information relating to the at least one detected position from the reading device to the electronic device to activate or deactivate electronic device.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628) and Lazzouni et al (US 5652412) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kuzunuki et al (US 5903667).

15. As to claim 6, Schwarzer and Lazzouni fails to show that the specially formatted surface and the reading device comprise at least a portion of a man-machine interface for the electronic device. However, Kuzunuki teaches the specially formatted surface and the reading device comprise at least a portion of a man-machine interface for the electronic device (col. 3; line 64-

col. 4; line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the teachings of Kuzunnuki to the system of Schwarzer and Lazzouni in order to allow a user to enter data with a realistic sense of writing data on a paper with a pen, while understanding and executing an intent of the user.

Claims 7, 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628) and Lazzouni et al (US 5652412) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view Tanimoto et al (US 5844561).

16. As to claims 7 and 20, Schwarzer and Lazzouni fails to show the at least one field comprises a navigation field and the electronic device further includes a display screen, the display screen displaying a cursor, wherein a location of the cursor is based on at least one detected position of the reading device within the navigation field. However, Tanimoto teaches a navigation field and a electronic device further includes a display screen, the display screen displaying a cursor (F), wherein a location of the cursor is based on at least one detected position of the reading device (electronic pen 15) within the navigation field (see fig. 2A ; col.7; lines 9-31 and col. 6; lines 1-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply the teachings of Tanimoto into the system of Schwarzer and Lazzouni in order to provide database search method for the electronic device which stores necessary information so as to improve performance of the device operation.

17. As to claim 8, Tanimoto teaches a selection of a current location of the cursor is performed by a selection function, the selection function is a pressure sensitive detection on the reading device by using input pen (15) (see col. 7; lines 9-31).

Claims 3, 13-14 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628) and Lazzouni et al (US 5652412) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of DeSchrijver (US 6311042 B1).

18. As to claims 3, 13 and 14, Schwarzer and Lazzouni fails to show the reading device includes a transmitter for communicating with the electronic device. However, DeSchrijver teaches a reading device (pen 18; fig. 1) has sensors to generate coordinate information of the pen itself on the paper (24; fig. 1) and sends the information to wireless device (14) (see col. 4; lines 6-34). The wireless device can process information obtained from the pen and create an image of the coordinate information traced by the pen. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the teachings of DeSchrijver to the system of Schwarzer and Lazzouni in order to provide a control device for the electronic communication device that is useful no matter where it may be deployed.

19. As to claim 27, Lazzouni teaches force sensor (32) is installed in the reading device (12) to sense a pressure on the reading device against the writing surface (24) and the pressure information is sent to electronic device (see col. 3; line 64- col. 4; line 34).

20. As to claim 28, Lazzouni teaches force sensor (32) detects a pressing of a button (nib 30) on the reading device when the pen (12) moves along or presses against the writing surface (see col.3; line 64-col.4; line 34)

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628), Lazzouni et al (US 5652412) and DeSchrijver (US 6311042 B1) as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of Croy et al (US 6476825 B1).

21. As to claim 15, Schwarzer, Lazzouni and DeSchrijver fails to show the transmitter operates in accordance with Bluetooth radio interface technology. However, Croy teaches the transmitter operates in accordance with Bluetooth radio interface technology (see col. 26; lines 37-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the teachings of Croy to the combined controlling system of Schwarzer, Lazzouni and DeSchrijver in order to transmit information from the reading device to the electronic device with enough transmission bandwidth.

Claims 17 and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwarzer et al (US 5644628) and Lazzouni et al (US 5652412) as applied to claims 1 and 18 above, and further in view Tanaka (US 5453761).

22. As to claims 17 and 30-31, Schwarzer and Lazzouni fail to show the use of the reading device on the specially formatted surface facilitates a joystick functionality. However, Tanaka teaches an use of the reading device on the specially formatted surface facilitates a joystick functionality (see col. 1; line 66 – col. 2; line 30 and the abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply the teachings of Tanaka to the system of Schwarzer and Lazzouni in order to control entry of and changes to various kinds of personal information and function process in electronic communication device.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thang Q Le whose telephone number is (703)305-4367. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8AM-5:30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (703)308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)872-9314 for regular communications and (703)308-5403 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-4700.

THANG LE
December 1, 2002


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